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LONDON, July 9.
American Negotiation, with the French Ministers.

We have at length received a long and circumstantial narrative from M. Y. one of the persons, and indeed the principal person, referred to as an agent in the history of the curious negotiation between the American commissioners at Paris, and M. de Talleyrand. Mr. Bellamy, of Hamburg, avows himself to be the man and he has published a letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Ami des Loix*, in which he gives his version of the intercourse which he carried on with the American Ministers. Our readers are in possession of the American story, and of M. de Talleyrand's justification; we now present them with that important Figure M. Y.'s account of the affair.

BELLAMY, OF HAMBURG.
To the Editor of the Ami des Loix, in answer to the paper of the 21st Prairial.

The report of the American Commissioners has been circulated throughout all Europe with great profusion. It furnishes fresh nourishment to keep alive the hatred the enemies of France feel against the French Government, by endeavouring to prove that corruption has the most powerful influence in the Directory and over their Ministers; it may at least fairly be supposed that the report alluded to originated in this perfidious intention:—but without attempting to defend those who stand in need of no defence, I shall content myself with reminding the injury done to me in that respect, by describing me in the character of an intriguer.

Citizen Talleyrand, without whose orders I have done nothing, had nothing written nothing might, very well make me for another from the character given to me in the report of the commissioners. I myself would have been led into an error, but, if your Journal had not lately named me as the person represented by the letter Y. I expect from your impartiality, that as you have been the echo of calumnies against me, you will also give room to the following simple truths, substantiated by facts, which I submit to the consideration of the public.

Commercial concerns, in which it is well known I was engaged, made my presence necessary at Paris, where I had frequent opportunities of seeing Citizen Talleyrand with whom I was formerly pretty intimately acquainted; one of my friends, a citizen of the United States, who had been informed of that circumstance, came to intend me to communicate to that Minister certain means of bringing about a reconciliation between France and America. I consented, and the Minister thought the proposition was not unworthy of his attention. He accordingly made me immediately acquainted with the charges of the French Republic against the Americans, especially those that were taken from the speech of the President Adams, of which he sent me a French translation, together with notes written in his own hand, respecting explanations and reparations that he required. He next proposed to me, that I should see the Commissioners.

A wish to oblige him was not the only motive that determined my resolution.—The commercial advantages which I should derive from a treaty of Peace towards which I should have contributed, made me, I confess, somewhat regardless of the resolution I had taken not to intermeddle in political affairs.

I waited on the commissioners, and the Friend who had entreated me to speak to Citizen Talleyrand, was at once my introducer and my interpreter; for to my great surprise, they did not understand French, and I was equally unacquainted with the English. In this first conference I showed them the above mentioned note of the minister, reflecting the President's speech. My interpreter wrote down in French, from what I dictated to him, five articles which I conceived might constitute the basis of a Treaty of Alliance; not a word did it contain relative to any specific sum of money:—these propositions I delivered literally from the Report of the American Commissioners.

Not that all I read over the whole of that conference, and also the three other conferences, which I held under the description Y. with the whole of the Commissioners together. However mistaken and contradictory the narrative of these conversations may appear under their pen, you will perceive that they have never dared to accuse me of having made a demand of twelve hundred thousand livres: that they do not quote a single word of mine that has any respect to such a circumstance.

* There is demanded a formal disavowal, in writing, declaring that the speech of the citizen President Adams did not contain any thing offensive to the government of the United States, nor any thing which deserved the epithets contained in the whole paragraph: Secondly, reparation is demanded for the article, by which it shall be declared, that the decree of the Directory there mentioned did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of 1775, and had none of those fatal consequences that the paragraph reproaches to it: Thirdly, it is demanded, that there should be an acknowledgment in writing of the depredations executed on our trade by the English and French privateers: Fourthly, the government of France, faithful to the profession of public faith, which it has made not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of foreign governments, with which it is at peace, would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty if it was intended by the President. It demands in consequence, a formal declaration, that it is not the government of France, nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to designate: In consideration of these reparations, the French Republic is disposed to renew with the United States of America, a treaty which shall place them reciprocally in the same state that they were in 1775. By this new treaty, France shall be placed, with respect to the United States, exactly on the same footing as they stand with England, in virtue of the last treaty which has been concluded between them. A secret article of this new treaty, would be a loan to be made by the United States to the French Republic; and once secured upon the payment of the loan, it would be engaged to conduct the conference of the United States with respect to the best method of preventing its publicity.

they merely pretend, that in one instance I answered in the affirmative to a question which they mention having put to me on this subject.

What! shall an accusation of so serious a nature rest on no better foundation than a gesture, a nod, or a monosyllable, which is not even to much as mentioned? And shall they be received as an answer to a question put in a foreign language which I do not understand? The bare statement of such an accusation is sufficient to refute it.

With the knowledge of the Minister I had a second conference with them, in which I proposed, of my own accord and as a means of proving their attachment to France, to buy up some Batavian Rescriptions at par—See my proposition as it is reported by the Commissioners: you can not discover a word in it respecting a pretended *douane* for the officers.

The Commissioners were desirous to transmit me a written answer, read it over again, Citizen in their own correspondence, and I y w h e t h e r i t c o n t a i n s a single word concerning the pretended twelve hundred thousand livres?

Permit me here to correct and animadvert on a very serious mistake; in speaking of that answer of the Commissioners, you say, "when an attempt is made to confute Y. the negative answer to his proposition of twelve hundred thousand livres, he shrinks from undertaking it, and he is compelled to confess from a kind of shame; that the proposition comes neither from the Directory, nor even from the minister, but that it comes merely from himself."

What levity, what injustice does not this paragraph betray, in which you so inconsiderately disavow the reputation of an honest man.

Permit once more to that answer, or get it explained to you, and you shall not discover in it one single word respecting that pretended proposition, of a sum to be paid for attaining the ends of corruption. Read over the whole conference, and you will perceive that, from the very outset, I held out the idea of a purchase of Batavian Rescriptions as my private individual opinion; and then perhaps you will repent of the injury you have done me.

Finally, a third conference took place on the 30th day of October; I delivered into the hands of the American commissioners a paper containing five articles, among which is to be found the proposed purchase of Batavian Rescriptions, but not one word here neither of the 1,200,000 livres!

Observe Citizen that in each conference I invariably started by declaring "a circumstance not denied by the commissioners themselves, that I did not pretend to any public character; that I did not intimate any connection whatever with the Directory, that I was not known to any of its members, and that I took a part in these conferences merely out of complaisance for Citizen Talleyrand, who was studious to devise every possible means of securing an honourable peace between the two nations."

Have therefore the candour to confess, that a man unacquainted with the Directory, without possessing any weight with any of its members, and who can not fairly be regarded as attempting to impose upon the world, is not a person of sufficient consideration to be bought at the price of 1,200,000 livres.

Shall it be said, that, availing myself of my acquaintance with the Minister, I endeavoured to make good sum claim to that sum? The Narrative of the commissioners is an additional argument to prove the absurdity of that imputation. You may read there, that convinced of the mutuality of intermediate conferences, I waited upon Mr. Gerry to treat him to ask for a personal interview with Citizen Talleyrand, the Minister; that I myself conducted him to the house of the minister, praying him to acquiesce the minister, without any exception, with the whole of the propositions or demands that had been made to him. And here, I demand, that I have to appeal to Mr. Gerry himself, by feeling him to do homage to that truth, to have the goodness to say, whether he was silent on any proposition, whether he was conscious of the least possible omission; and whether I did not express myself in terms of thanks for this very punctilious exactness; and what was the answer of Citizen Talleyrand?

Namely, *That the instructions given by Mr. Bellamy, to Mr. Gerry were exact and that he could always rely upon them.*

What then might I here ask with some degree of astonishment?—What then are the political views of Mr. Gerry? When, notwithstanding the preceding facts, he so readily accuses me, in his letter of the 31st of May, of not having, as far as he knew, produced any confidential powers, any document, of any nature whatsoever, and consequently of being a person who came forward in a very questionable unauthorized shape.

But I myself am here guilty of injustice towards the American Commissioners. It is not he, but you, Citizen, who brand me with the odious suspicion.

+ M. Y. said further, that if we desired him to point out the sum which he believed would be satisfactory, he would do so. We requested him to proceed; and he said, there were 30 millions of florins of Dutch rescriptions worth ten millions in the pound, which might be assigned to us at twenty shillings in the pound; and he proceeded to state to us the certainty that, after a peace, the Dutch government would repay us the money; so that we should ultimately lose nothing; and the only operation of the measure would be an advance from us to France, of thirty two millions, on the credit of the government of Holland.

2 We committed immediately to writing the answer we proposed, in the following words: "Our powers respecting a treaty are ample; but the proposition of a loan in the form of Dutch rescriptions, or in any other form, is not within the limits of our instructions. Upon this point therefore the government must be consulted; one of the American Ministers will for the purpose, forthwith embark for America, provided the Directory will suspend all further captures on American vessels, and will suspend proceedings on those already captured, as well where the decisions have not yet been rendered; and that where sales have been made, but the money not yet received by the captors, it shall not be paid until the preliminary questions, proposed to the ministers of the United States, be discussed and decided."

tion of being a *hiring Negotiator*, while your own Journal contains a proof that Mr. Gerry exonerates me from any such imputation.

Mr. Gerry, you say, has positively declared, in one of his letters, that no Citizen authorized by the minister, has said a syllable to him that carried with it the most remote intimation of the proposition of discharging money for the purposes of corruption; I say, therefore, Citizen, that I am the person, or that Mr. Gerry points out a person, who, during the whole course of this negotiation, has been more accredited than I was by the minister to treat with Mr. Gerry—all the instructions of Mr. Bellamy are exact, & you may always confide in them. Connect this formal authorization of the minister with what Mr. Gerry has declared positively, and again you must vent a repugnant sigh for the injury you have done me.

How also does it come to pass, Citizen, that you mention in terms of praise the exertions made by the Minister of the Foreign Department to extricate the Commissioners from their embarrassed situation, and that in the same number of your Journal you criminate me for having co-operated with his desires?

As condition previous to acknowledging the Commissioners, I called upon them, you say, for certain explanations of the me passages evidently alluding to the French Republic which were distinguishable in the speech of the President of the U. States. But soon he was dejected to spare them the embarrassment of these disavowals, and gave them to understand that an offer made by them to purchase a certain quantity of Dutch rescriptions would be regarded as a friendly act, on their part. Finally, he complained of not seeing them, and seemed anxious to hold conferences with Mr. Gerry.

Here, then, is a precise analysis of all that I have said, written, or done in the three conferences which I held with the Commissioners. Be, therefore, consistent with yourself, Citizen; either retract the well merited praises which you bestow on the pacific intentions of the minister, and on the steps which he ordered to be taken, or confess that this man, who was the faithful organ of his intentions, and who followed, with the most scrupulous exactness, the instructions he had received, by no means disavows the cruel reproach with which you load him.

And here I would conclude my answer, had I not to notice and reprobate the levity or the inconsistency with which the commissioners, in their report, turn against me the overtures which I was charged by Citizen Beaumarchais to make them in his name. I had been in at Hamburg, and I had kept up a commercial interest with him. Having been informed by the commissioners themselves of my intercourse with him he wrote to me, and his letter is in my possession, praying me to propose to Mr. Marshall, who had been his counsel in Virginia in a law suit for nearly 50,000 sterling, gained in the first instance by his abilities, to buy up his claims at 50,000 sterling less.

I made that proposition in person to Mr. Marshall; he communicated it to Mr. Gerry, who was present; and then myself covered upon it with the latter; both of them, who had been studying French for two months, thought they understood it sufficiently not to require the assistance of an interpreter; unfortunately for me it proved otherwise, since neither of them understood in the same manner the proposition which I had made to them, as clearly appears from the note of Mr. Marshall of the 13th December. General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry met together at my house, Mr. Gerry gave us a detailed account of the conversation, of which mention is made in our public letter. The proposition relative to the redemption of M. Beaumarchais is altogether different from what I had conceived of it, in consequence of what M. Y. had told me.

L'Ami des Loix, which has constantly kept up the unbecoming character of the commissioners—their different views—their prejudices against France—the dislike of two of them to peace, instead of endeavouring to degrade my character, might have done me justice by observing on this paragraph which evidently charges the commissioners with a mistake, or with the political falsification of the facts.

Eight or ten days after the audience, procured for Mr. Gerry with Citizen Talleyrand, I went to dine with the commissioners in company with this Minister.—The following decade I again dined with Mr. Gerry, at the Minister's house, 15 days have elapsed without any reciprocal communication. Mr. Gerry prayed me to call upon him at his house, but I refused it, as contrary to the intimation of Citizen Talleyrand.

A few days after he thought proper that I should return to Mr. Gerry's. Mr. Gerry then entreated me to give him a written copy of what I conceived to be the last intimation of the Minister. I did so in 4 articles, without the least notice on of the pretended sum for purposes of corruption. Mr. Gerry is in possession of that note in my hand writing.

A few days after Mr. Gerry called upon me.—He expressed a desire to have a new private interview with Citizen Talleyrand; this favor I requested and obtained, and I intimated it in writing to Mr. Gerry, who wrote me a letter of thanks on the occasion. That letter is in my hands. Mr. Gerry paid me another visit, praying me to solicit a new interview, which was granted, and I have his answer expressive of his thanks.

Thus, from the day on which I first conducted Mr. Gerry to Citizen Talleyrand's house, I had been with him five times. I gave a note into his hand. We have written several letters to each other, and I call upon him to publish mine.

Again, let me repeat it, the man who would have dreaded the communication of an improper demand, would he have been the person to propose interviews with the Minister? Would he have anxiously stepped forward to solicit them at the instigation of others, or rather, would he not have exerted himself to prevent their publicity?

On the 7th of Feb I quitted Paris. Two months after I returned thither. Immediately on my arrival, I was again entreated to commune with the Minister on the embarrassing situation of the Commissioners. This I declined being furnished with proofs that, excepting Mr. Gerry, they entered into no sincere negotiation of a conciliation between the two Governments; and here concluded my inter-

course with them though I continued six weeks, during which time I visited Citizen Talleyrand at least three times a week.

I have proved that I never made any demand of a specific sum of money from the American court, & that the very conversation, & that the result of conferences with them in their own printed correspondence, did not lay that accusation to my charge.

[In the *London Evening Mail*, from which we have extracted this letter of Mr. Bellamy, a short paragraph rubric suggests to be inserted here is to be disavowed by Mr. Gerry as to be entirely unintelligible. We are sorry for the accident, but can we have no other copy to supply the omission.]

I deferred to have met with friends, and I am certain that the confidence they would repose in me would repel the injury thus done to my character. I feel called upon to justify, in the eyes of the prejudiced and indifferent, the kindness they bestow upon me, and if I have succeeded in representing the rising sentiments of indignation, if I have submitted to the humiliating task of reading against calumny, it is in order to fulfil this sacred duty, it is in order to expose, in some measure, by this painful effort, for the too easy confidence with which I imprudently flattered myself that I was promoting the advantage of commerce and the cause of humanity.

Hamburg, June 25, 93.

1. That the Brevets should remain in France six months on the fine etiquette as the Portuguese minister. 2. That a commission of five should decide on the reclamations of the Americans relative to prizes. 3. That the American government shall pay the indemnifications to the American creditors of the French Republic in the first instance. The French shall repay in future. 4. One of the Envoys shall return to America to demand powers to purchase, for cash, 32 millions of Dutch rescriptions. In the interval the definitive treaty will proceed, and be ready for signature on the return of the Envoy. 5. The question of the Role d'Equipe to remain suspended until his return. 6. Hostilities to be suspended for six months, during the going and return of the Envoy.

Report of the commissioners.

PARIS, June 26.

We are informed from Toulon, that the English have intercepted a brig and a cutter. Another brig however, found means to get into port. According to the accounts of the crew it appears beyond all doubt, that the English have actually from 40 to 45 ships of war in the Mediterranean; that they have left five ships before Malta; and that they are in pursuit of the French fleet. The squadron before Toulon seems to be stationed there for the purpose of preventing the second armament and convoy from getting out.

The above brig knew nothing of the French fleet so that nothing can be more doubtful than the intelligence said to have been received of the capture of Malta.

A private letter states that on the 10th of June Buonaparte passed the Pharos of Messina, and that on the 15th, he was cruising along the shores of Candia, towards Cyprus.

Letters of recent date, and to be depended on, from the coast Italy, state, that on the 8th of June the French fleet was at the northern extremity of Sicily, and that on the 13th, eight or ten English ships of war were discovered off the Island of Elba.

It is pretended here that the king of Spain has signified to the Directory that his fleet cannot attempt to quit Cadiz while the English are before that port. Some, however, think, that according to an article in our treaty with Spain, by which it is settled, that in case of a junction of the two fleets, they shall be commanded by the eldest officer; vice Admiral Morard de Galles, now on his way to Paris, may perhaps be destined for Cadiz. He is one of the oldest general officers of the two nations, and his age entitles him to command the two fleets.

A letter from Lisle states, that the English made prisoners at Olerd, have been exchanged for an equal number of French prisoners, who will be immediately sent over to Calais.

The greatest anxiety is said to prevail at Rome, and that epidemic maladies have been the consequence of that misfortune.

June 28.

Certain accounts have been received, that our fleet on the 10th June, had passed the southern point of Sicily. The English fleet on the 13th June were off the Island of Elba. According to this intelligence, our fleet then had the start of the English by three days sail, or by the distance between the Island of Elba and the southern point of Sicily. This intelligence may be depended on.

L'Echo de la Republique Francaise.

BRUSSELS, June 21.

Several English ships of war have this day appeared unexpectedly before Blankenburg, and damaged several of the houses in the harbour by their cannonade. As we have but few troops here, we are fearful of a landing. A considerable number of troops are, however, on their march from different places; and artillery has been sent to Blankenburg with post-horses, both from this city and from Orlend. Our coasts are now guarded with redoubled vigilance, and the sluices covered by a camp of 6000 men.

HAMBURG, June 1.

Letters from Holland, arrived to day, contain the most shocking details of new atrocities committed by the French in Sauerland: One hundred and thirty three villages, and seventeen towns have been entirely destroyed and deserted. Sixty the principal towns of the Valch, was plundered during 24 hours and afterwards completely burnt. The women were dragged into the streets naked, and after the most brutal insults thrown over into the flames.—Above Forty children were flung by bayonets.

TAKEN up by the subscriber.

Living in Amherst county, a grey mare, about six years old, long mane and tail, branded on the rear shoulder something resembling an A. though hard to be discovered, both hind legs and off fore leg white, some small lumps upon her back, and old foal upon some of her feet. Appraised to twenty pounds.

May 24, 1798.

WILLIAM ALFORD.

(4)

Richmond, Sept. 25.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the INHABITANTS of the County of POWHATAN, on the 19th September, being court day, in consequence of previous notice, to take into consideration the present alarming situation of our country:

Resolved—That in all free Governments, the People have an indubitable right to meet and consult together, for the public good, and that it is their peculiar duty to do so, whenever events may occur, apparently hostile to the security, the rights, interests, and happiness of the society, to which they belong.

Resolved—That the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, recognizes the pure principle of a Republic in Government, and is well calculated, under a prudent and virtuous Administration, to answer the great ends of its original institution, and therefore ought to be held sacred, and maintained inviolate, against any attempt to invade it, whether by foreign intrigue, or domestic usurpation, and that while we are determined, by manly efforts, to repel foreign invasions, that may be brought against us, by any foreign power, it is equally our duty to watch over, and guard with Republican jealousy, (which is surely a virtue, when it has for its object the public good)—any measures, that have a tendency to subvert the pure principles of the free Constitution, under which we live.

Resolved—That extensive connexions with foreign nations—possessing principles of Government, repugnant to our own, ought to be avoided, as dangerous to our Liberties and happiness—because, such connexions have an evident tendency to corrupt our own, and subjecting us to a participation of those evils, which the price, ambition, and avarice of Monarchical and Aristocratical Government, necessarily produce.

Resolved—That offensive War, ought to be avoided, as dangerous to Liberty, but that it is at all times proper, to be prepared for domestic defence.

Resolved—That the ALIEN and SEDITION ACTS, as they are called, are tyrannical and unconstitutional, afford just cause of alarm to those disclaiming all foreign influence, or protection, relying firmly upon the principles and provisions established by our Government, for the security of our lives, Liberty and Independence; and that every measure repugnant thereto, or calculated to violate the same, are dangerous to our rights, and that it is the duty of the people, not only to express their sentiments, but to remonstrate in a decent and constitutional manner, with firmness and decision against the existence of laws, made in violation of the Constitution.

Resolved—That the people are the foundation of power and authority, the original fount of majesty, the authors of laws, and the creators of officers to execute them. If at any time, they shall find the power they have conferred, abused by their Trustees and Servants, their dignity violated by tyranny or usurpation, their authority prostituted, to improper and tyrannical purposes, the laws grown pernicious, through accidents, unforeseen or unavoidable, or rendered ineffectual through the infidelity & corruption of the exarators of them, then it is the right of the people, (and what is their right is their duty) to resume the delegated power; to call their Trustees to account, to rescind the usurpation, to extirpate the tyrants; to restore their full majesty, and prostrate authority, to suspend, alter, or abrogate those laws, to punish their unfaithful and corrupt servants—Nor is it the duty only of the united body, but every member of it, ought according to his respective rank, power, & weight in the community, to concur in advancing and supporting those glorious designs: Therefore,

Resolved—That General William Moseley, and Major Frederick Woodson, our Representatives in the next General Assembly of Virginia, shall consider the foregoing Resolutions, as expressive of the sense of their constituents as to the ALIEN and SEDITION ACTS, and as instructions to adopt at the next session of the State Legislature, such constitutional measures, whether by remonstrance or other means, which to them shall seem eligible, to obtain a repeal of those most unconstitutional and oppressive Acts.

WILLIAM POPE, Chairman.

Francis Harris, Clerk.

Messrs. Hays, Davis, and Davis, are requested to insert the foregoing Resolutions, in their respective papers.

By the GOVERNOR of the COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that the YELLOW FEVER, or other infectious disorder, is spreading its baneful contagion generally over the West India Islands, as well as in the city of Philadelphia, and the several ports on the river Delaware—the ports of New-York, New-London, Boston, and Portsmouth in New-Hampshire; as to excite just cause of apprehension, that without proper caution, the disease may be brought into this Commonwealth, by Vessels arriving from the aforesaid ports or places. I have therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, to call upon the Superintendants of QUARRANTINE, of the different ports of entry and delivery, to use every exertion on their parts, to prevent the introduction of so great a calamity among the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, to effect which, they are hereby enjoined to demand of all masters of Vessels coming from any of the said places, the requisite declaration of the State of Health of their respective Crews; in conformity with the law in that case made and provided; and if the result of such enquiry, shall satisfy the Superintendant, that the public safety requires the performance of QUARRANTINE he is hereby required to see that such Vessels make her QUARRANTINE at the anchorage ground off Craney-Island, for the space of TWENTY DAYS, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the Superintendant. And I do hereby enjoin, that until such Vessels shall be discharged from their QUARRANTINE, all persons coming, or goods imported there, come on shore, or go on board any other Vessel whatever, within this Commonwealth, and moreover, that no person or persons go on board any Vessel, ordered to perform QUARRANTINE, without permission first had and obtained in writing, from Thomas Newton, Esq. who is hereby authorized and empowered to see that QUARRANTINE performed. And all Pilots are hereby required to give notice to the above named Su-

perintendent of the arrival of all Vessels from the ports or places aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand as GOVERNOR, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond this twenty fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-third.

JAMES WOOD.

LONDON, July 10.

A letter from Bahia, in Cordia, of the 12th ult. says, "Buonaparte has already passed the southern port of Sardinia, and is proceeding on his voyage. A few discharges of cannon will ensure to France the sovereignty of Egypt and the trade of India, the trade in fact of the world. The turning thro' of the isthmus of Suez, in a direct line, is indeed not possible, but a junction of the Mediterranean Sea with the Arabian Gulf in a certain sense, is possible. An expedition will be undertaken from Egypt against the British India. It has long been estimated that 10,000 French troops would be sufficient to ensure the conquest of India, and Buonaparte has between 50 and 60,000. From the plague nothing is to be feared, as it generally ceases by the end of June. This expedition is one of the events which will make an era in the history of the world, and decide the fate on its commerce. It has already more than half succeeded, and the preparations at Toulon, which were considered as impossible, have been rendered easy by the Helvetic and Roman Revolutions, combined with other great causes.

July 13.

It appears by the Hamburg mail that Roberjot has received instructions to proceed forthwith to Rastadt, and join the French commission there; and it is said that, until his arrival, all further negotiation will be stopped. Roberjot has acquired himself highly to the satisfaction of the people of Hamburg, and, by his successful mediation, all the efforts of the violent and intulding department of Leonard Bourdon have been done away, and the French influence is increased and confirmed. The loan is put in a train, and will be immediately completed. His success in this instance has probably induced the Directory to add the strength of his talents and character to the important embassy at Rastadt, instead of sending him directly to Holland to replace Charles de la Croix.

POSTION, September 7.

From Cadix.

Capt. Plumber from Cadix, failed July 20—has obligingly shown to us a copy of a letter which was written by a respectable merchant at Cadix, to his correspondent at the former place, and received July 28, it states: "I hear the general of marine has received dispatches from the captain general of Valencia, announcing that a vessel had arrived there with news, that the English fleet had overtaken the Grand French Armada, a short distance from Malta, and that when this vessel parted an engagement had just commenced." It was understood at Cadix, that the proceedings at Rastadt were not conciliatory: The Prussian Envoy is much disgusted with French manners, and has indicated the approach of consequences not peaceful. The Imperial Ambassador holds the same opinion.

After capt. Plumber came out of Cadix, he went on board Lord St. Vincent's ship—was well treated, and informed that the admiral had received advice from Don Malferado, that admiral Nelson had defeated the Toulon fleet, and taken nine sail of the line, and that the frigates captured by the Sea-Horle, had on board the plunder of Malta, (the then day in sight) and that fifty Frenchmen were destroyed on board the Sea Horle.

Advice of every transaction almost to the adjournment of Congress, was published in London as early as the 17th of July, and must soon afterwards have reached France. Our next arrival may bring us accounts of their effect upon that mis-named republic.

NEW YORK, September 11.

The Generalissimo of the Irish Insurgents is a person of the name of Kew.

Amongst the leaders of the Irish rebels, a Miss Redmond is said to hold a title of nobility. She is reported to be ever where the battle is most violent; frequently on horseback, and generally to ride a hunter.

A fisherman who came from the Hook yesterday morning, we learn that he saw a large ship of war standing in from sea.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, dated July 6. As to the case of our own ship (Hunter) I cannot inform you, we have been in daily expectation of getting clear; but now, after being detained near four months, and cleared by the tribunal of Spain, and by the French Consul at Cadix, that same consul yesterday took our sails on shore, and is after getting our sadder unhook. The only talk is about war between France and America, and where it will end, God knows.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

Died this morning Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, Printer and Proprietor of the Aurora. In consequence of this event, we are informed, the publication of the Aurora is suspended for a few days, when it will re appear under the direction of Mrs. Bache.

OUR NAVY.

The "Floating Castles" of the United States, have by this time, made their appearance in the West Indies; not for the purpose of taking vengeance on our foes, but to convey in security the earnings of our hardy navigators to their harbors. The United States, captain Barry, and Delaware, capt. Decatur, are supposed to be there.

It may be graded among the memorable, that the Delaware was the first State which adopted the Federal Constitution, and the Delaware the first vessel which gave an efficient support to it.

Four months since we were in constant habit of hearing of piracies committed on our coast by French corsairs. We now hear no more of them. Thanks to our rising navy!

The Newbury patriotic 20 gun ship which some imagine will be called the Merrimack, is completely timbered and planked above the decks. Her lower deck is laid, and the workmen are now busily engaged here. This vessel will be another elegant specimen of American ingenuity. Her constructor is Mr. Hasker, the same gentleman who planned and built the Alliance frigate in our revolution.

CHARLESTON, August 29.

Capt. Doane, of the brig Mercury, from the Ha-

vanna, has favored us with the following particulars. On the 11th sailed from the Havanna, under convoy of the ship Elizabeth, 16 guns, Capt. Morrison, of this port, (the commodore); ship Fanny, of Salem, of 16 guns; and the brig George, Greaves, of New York, of 12 guns. Nothing remarkable happened in the fleet until the 25th inst. when a frigate, which proved to be the Prevost, capt. Vemish, fell in with the fleet, and captured the ship Baruff, under Danish colors, bound to this port; a schooner, under Danish colors, bound for Rhode Island; and several Americans. When the was last seen, she appeared to have nine sail in possession. She fired two shots at the Mercury, but did not pursue her. Capt. Doane left the fleet, and did not fall in with it until the next morning. Nothing material happened afterwards.

Capt. Morrison left the general convoy, and flew the vessels belonging to this port to the bar yesterday; he is bound to New York.

Captain D. and I speak in the highest terms of the conduct of capt. Morrison; he says it is impossible for any man to have been more attentive than he was to the vessels under his care.

Capt. Doane was informed by capt. Hatch, one of the fleet, that a French privateer had been on this fleet, in the night of Sunday last, and fired several shots; but he had no information of her having captured any thing.

Ship Eliza, off the Bar, 28th August 1798.

Messrs. F. & Payne.

You will please to take notice, that on Sunday morning the 19th inst. I sailed from the Havanna, with a convoy of five five sail of American, bound for different ports of the continent, under my direction. Nothing happened worth noticing, till Sunday the 26th inst. in the list of 20, 12 I saw a frigate sail to the windward, coming down for the convoy. I immediately hauled the wind for her, and, on coming near, that she was a man of war, and made the signal for a friend, by firing a gun to leeward, and hoisting an anchor, which she answered, by repeating the same, with British colors. At three P. M. she came within hail, and, after the usual mode, desired me to collect my convoy, that he wanted to board the Danes.

I instantly made the signal for the convoy to close in with me, which I kept up till dark, going under easy sail, the convoy much in confusion; and a great many paying no attention to the signal, but the fastest sailers getting off as fast as they could. Kept on all night under an easy sail, with the heavy sailing vessels. At day light I found the man of war had kept company all night, and at sunrise boarded the Danes in the convoy, and stood on with them to the fourth wind and onward.

Many of our crew made off in the night. I kept on with the remainder till latitude 32. 0. when I hauled in for the land with the vessels bound for this port. The rest of the convoy kept on with the other armed vessels. I was immediately to make sail after them. The man of war's name is the Prevoyante.

I am, gentlemen,

With respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN MORRISON.

September 5.

Postscript to a letter from Robert G. Harper, of South Carolina, to one of his constituents.

"As soon as this letter goes to the post, I shall set out for Ninety-Six, where I hope to arrive about the beginning of September. A wife, which I feel it my duty to my beloved Washington now commander in chief of our armies, will make the journey somewhat longer than usual. In the mean time I beg you to inform the people of the district in general, that I shall be a candidate at the next election, and shall serve if elected. I make this declaration on account of some reports which I understand, have been in circulation, of my intending to decline a further election. This was my intention, provided our differences with France had been amicably accommodated. Indeed, in that case, I should have resigned before now; for my private affairs are in a most deranged and disagreeable situation; but I do not think that a centinel has a right to quit his post in the hour of danger; and I shall stand at mine till the alarm bushes, or the people remove me. They best know whether I have merited a continuation of their confidence. All that I can say is, that I have sincerely tried."

R. G. HARPER.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEREAS the House at, and in and out of the Bank of Pennsylvania was entered on the night of the first instant, by some villain, who robbed the institution of sundry Bank Notes, a month which were the following post note of the Bank of New York, viz

No. 1002, dated 23d of Aug. 1793.	issued in favor of Subing	
and Van Wyck, for		395 22
No. 1003, dated 25th of Aug. 1793.	issued in favor of Mountgomery and Newbold for 1200	
No. 1006,	27th do. do. do.	1000
1007,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1008,	do. do. do. do.	1000
1009,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1010,	28th do. do. do.	2000
1011,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1012,	30th do. do. do.	1000
1013,	do. do. do. do.	1000

Altogether 1000 notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated 23d July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for one thousand dollars each, and sundry post notes of said bank, dated 15th of July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorsed by him. The public are hereby cautioned, against receiving the said notes, and a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is hereby offered for the discovery and conviction of the villain who perpetrated or are concerned in the said robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day. By order of the Board, JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

NOTICE.

ANY person desirous to employ

an agent to search for, or to have executed, surveys on the Western Waters, or to have information with respect to fall or title of any land, in the counties of Kanawha, Greenbrier, Montgomery, Harrison, Ohio, or Monongalia, may on application to Mr. Robert Campbell, in Richmond, have information, with whom they may also contract, by proper authority, from

REUBEN LAUGHTER.

Kanawha county, August 20, 1798.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented

to the next General Assembly, for establishing a ferry, from the town of H. As & Campbells, in the county of Harrison, on Ohio river, across the same, to the opposite shore; and also in the land shore, so as to the upper part of the Little Kanawha river, and from the said place, to the said H. As & Campbells' town, and to reverse each place.

August 20, 1798.

THE Professor of Law in the College of William and Mary, will commence his next course of Lectures on the first day of December, as usual. He proposes to finish it by the 25th of March; as it must be equally disadvantageous and unpleasant to enter in the middle, or at the latter end, of a course. It is presumed that those gentlemen who wish to attend will avail themselves of this communication.

September 13, 1798.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late George May, whether by bond, bill or account, are requested to make them known to

R. CARRINGTON, Adm'r.

Richmond, Sept. 15, 1798.

NOTICE,

THE Subscribers, Trustees on the estates of James Wardrop, request all those indebted to him, to pay their respective balances either to him, or to us, without delay. The Creditors will also, please observe, that the Twenty-first October, is the last day when we are to receive the Tithes Dues; so that those who neglect coming forward in time, will be excluded from the benefit thereof. The papers are lodged at our Consulting House, Richmond. CHARLES J. MURDO, } Trustees. GEORGE FISHER. } 28th Sept. 1798.

Sale of Negroes, Stock, Household Furniture, &c.

WILL BE SOLD,

A public, if not previously disposed of, at public Sale, on the 1st day of January, at Annapolis, upwards of 30 Negroes; a flock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, tools, and kitchen furniture, &c. amongst the negroes are some valuable millers, coopers, and other craftsmen. For terms apply to J. W. at Annapolis or the Subscribers, in Richmond.

CHARLES J. MURDO

GEORGE FISHER.

For Sale,

On the 15th of October, at Fincastle courthouse,

Three Tracts of LAND,

BEARING to the estate of David Cochran, deceased. Two tracts of land, bounded as follows, on the one side of Cherry creek, and the third tract of one hundred and twenty five acres, on the waters of Cunningham.

LUCY COCHRAN, Executrix of David Cochran, decd.

September 12, 1798.

(in)

Twenty Dollars Reward:

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Powhatan County, on the 24th of June last, a likely Virginia BORN NEGRO WOMAN named TAMMIE, rather under middle size; about twenty five years old; has a very yellow complexion and has holes in her ears, and it is probable she may have put rings in them. She is an excellent spinner and a very good Weaver. Carried with her when she went off a variety of clothes. She is remarkably neat and generally keeps her hair as the wigs, and has lost two jaw teeth; the one on the lower side of the right jaw, and the other an upper tooth, on the left side. She was raised down the Country formerly about the Eastern Shore, and was about 10 years ago, brought into this County, by a Mr. Fife, who sold her to Mr. John Swann. I expect it is probable she has gone down in the neighborhood where she was raised. I will give the above Reward to any person who will deliver her to me, in the upper end of Powhatan county; or ten dollars to secure her in any goal, so that I get her again. I forewarn all captains and masters of vessels from taking her on board.

NICHOLAS SPEARS.

Powhatan, August 28, 1798.

Philadelphia June 30th 1798.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1793, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt: created in the books of the Treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States created in the books of the Treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the Treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the Treasury certificates, if funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, of the Sinking Fund. Edward Jones, Sec'y.

Will be Sold,

ON Monday the 8th of October

next, if fair, otherwise, the next fair day, in the premises, about a mile from Louisa courthouse, a much of the LAND, formerly mortgaged by Major Thomas Johnston, to William Du-Val and John Bolwell, in the late of Alexander Bayore, as will produce five pounds eight shillings, for the benefit of the surveyor and chain-carriers; by conformity to a decree of the high court of chancery, made the 8th day of June, 1795.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

September 6, 1798.

Richmond, Sept. 25.

The Address of two hundred and eighty two subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Albemarle, to General Marshall, one of our late Ministers extraordinary to the French Republic.

Dear Sir,
PERMIT us in the familiar, but sincere and respectful style of personal affection and public esteem, to congratulate you on your safe and happy return to your native country. At a time when all the best and ablest exertions, of all our best and ablest citizens, of all descriptions, are necessary to unite and aid us in our defence at home, it is no small consolation to us to know, that you, who have rendered such eminent services abroad, should be now among us, ready to lend your aid in our country's cause; nor are we, far, so forgetful of the able assistance of your worthy colleagues, to whom we make no doubt you are personally attached, not to pray that they may soon be restored to the same situation in which, to share with you the approbation and applauses of your countrymen, will only be to bring to you the better reward—the happy consolation of having aided well.

In approving of the able and patriotic exertions of our countrymen in their mission to France, we cannot do otherwise, in justice to the source from whence their judicious appointment flowed, than to declare our full and unequivocal approbation of that and every other measure taken by the same person (our President) for the moderate, just and specific purposes of reconciliation; and, when that was no longer attainable, for the disagreeable but necessary ones of defence;—and among the rest of those measures, it cannot fail to be a source of additional consolation to you to find that men of whole patriotism, wisdom & integrity, America has already had, the greatest proofs, not only approving in the most decided terms of what had been already done, but ready even almost at the close of life, to encounter again the various difficulties and hardships of war in support thereof. The appointment of General Washington to the command of the armies of the United States; his acceptance thereof; and above all, his decided approbation of the measures of the government, are a volume of testimony on the score of Executive wisdom; and a host in uniting us in our common defence.

Accept, Sir, for the eminent services you have rendered us, our sincere prayers for your personal happiness and prosperity.

Signed and transmitted in behalf of the subscribers the 17th Sept. 1798, by
William Michie, John Nicholas,
Thomas C. Fletcher, David Wood,
Benjamin Brown, Charles Wingfield Jr.
John Harris, Robert Davis,
Robert Garland.

To John Nicholas, David Wood, Charles Wingfield, Jr. Robert Davis, Robert Garland, William Michie, Thomas C. Fletcher, Benjamin Brown, and John Harris, Equites, and these gentlemen citizens of Albemarle, on whose behalf the address, signed by the above gentlemen, was transmitted.

ACCEPT, gentlemen, my sincere and respectful thanks for your congratulations on my return to my native country, which were communicated to me by our common friend, Mr. Washington. Congratulations I can never cease to value, because they are believed to have been dictated by the sentiments in which they are professed to have been written.

Impressed deeply as yourselves with the awful necessity of uniting "all the best and ablest exertions" of our citizens "of all descriptions," for the defence at home, I can only regret, that the means I possess of contributing to an object, on which the liberty and independence of the only real republic on earth so much depends, bear no proportion to my wishes. It is, however, consoling to believe, that this interesting and solemn truth, acquires every day new advocates; and there is much reason to hope, that the great mass of our fellow citizens will permit no inferior considerations to divert their eyes from the real danger which threatens from abroad their national existence.

I wish, with unaffected ardor, the return of my late colleagues, and that they may be met with every mark of esteem and affection which they may receive.

Firmly convinced, as I have ever been, and still am, of the sincere and unfeigned perseverance, with which the executive of the United States has invariably fought for peace and friendly intercourse with France, so long as a hope remained of attaining those very desirable objects without the sacrifice of one still more desirable,—the independence of our common country, I cannot but add my voice to yours, in applauding measures, which I believe most sincerely to have been both wise and patriotic, and the failure of which, must be attributed to causes the government must lament, but could not controul: To my grateful acknowledgements for your approbation of the appointment of the late envoys to the French Republic. I beg leave to add my assurances, that no persons could have been selected for that mission, who would have carried with them dispositions more conformable to the truly pacific temper in which the measure originated.

The most temperate and repeated applications for peace, having been rejected with a haughtiness unexampled in the history of nations, the unopposed and open hostility which had so long been practised on our defenceless commerce and citizens, being not only continued, but accompanied with threats of still further hostility, no alternative remained but submission or defence. I rejoice with you gentlemen, that America has chosen the latter. No other choice could have been made by men who deserve to be free: No other could have been expected from the distinguished characters, who have been chosen by the people to fill the different departments of our happy government: Having made it, preparations to maintain the ground thus necessarily taken, became inevitable.

Forced to arm in defence of all that is dear and valuable on earth, I join most sincerely in felicitating our fellow citizens on feeling once more enlisted in the service of his country, the virtues and the talents of that great man, who has known how to fix by deterring the public confidence, who has known how to fill and retire from the highest offices with equal reputation, and who has put the last seal to the patriotism of his character, by obeying in this perilous crisis, the voice which calls him to lead again the armies of liberty and of American independence.

Receive, gentlemen, my thanks for your kind wishes for my personal happiness and prosperity;

and believe me, when I assure you that I do most sincerely reciprocate them.
JOHN MARSHALL.

Rare Production.

A Quash has been raised near Savannah, in Georgia, which was said to weigh 107 pounds, and measure 6 feet 4 inches in circumference. After this we can easily credit the story of the farmer of Connecticut, who found one of his fowls with a litter of a dozen pigs, very comfortably lodged in a Pumpkin.

The Count de Vergennes, after the American war, said, "We have just cut off one arm from the English, we will now cut off the other"—the East Indies. Buonaparte seems desirous of this honor. But we fear this young hero will in the attempt bury his European laurels in the sandy deserts of Asia.

The French directory, with all their energy and cunning, appear evidently to be laboring for the ruin of the republic. They have not only afforded a plausible, and indeed fair pretext, but even laid them under a degree of necessity to attack their power, and seize what remains of their colonies in the West Indies.—These will naturally become a subject of partition between America and Great Britain. But this is not all.

In the natural progress of the war, and opening views of the assistants, the immense dominions of Spain will fall under the power that predominates, not only on the seas, but the great Continent of the New World.—For Portugal, if the small still preserve, as she ought, and as sound and just policy requires that she should, her transmarine possessions and political independence, it must be as the friend and ally of the British and American nations. But if the French rulers be cut off from their own Colonial wealth, and that of Spain, which they now consider as their own, pass into other hands, how are they to find means of paying so vast an army, and bribing a majority in the Senate?—The wealth of Italy and the Netherlands is not inexhaustible; and, it is to be hoped, that the Germans, Swedes and Danes, animated by the power and example of the British and American nations, will yet unite for the preservation of order, subordination, and property.

The President of the United States, we are told, has letters from Mr. Gerry, informing of the arrival of the Sophia; and that he should take advantage of her being there to return home.

Thomas Lear, Esq; is appointed Secretary to Gen. Washington, with the rank of Colonel.

From a London paper,

SIEGE OF LYONS.

Even those who admire the French Revolution, cannot view the following scene but with horror and detestation. It is a faithful picture of the memorable siege of Lyons, and may serve to show the savage ferocity of all the Jacobins, when the chance of war favors their diabolical designs.

"During the space of sixty days, they, the Lyons, withstood an army of fifteen times their strength, plentifully provisioned, and provided with every instrument of destruction. Never, perhaps, were there such feats of valor performed, as by this little army; twice their numbers did they lay dead before their injured city. The besieged then, seeing no hopes of a capitulation, feeling the city without another day's provision, and the total impossibility of succour from without, being completely invested on every side, had but one measure to adopt; to cut their way through the enemy, or fall in the attempt. A plan of retreat was therefore formed upon; the out posts were to be called in, and the whole were to assemble at the Vaillie. It was midnight when they began their retreat, lighted by the blaze of the bombs and burning houses. Reader, call your eyes on this devoted city. See children clinging to their fathers; distracted mothers to their sons; wives, holding in their arms what they held dearer than life, forgetting all but their husbands, marching by their sides, and heaving death from ten thousand hands! But what were they to do against fifty times their number! The whole, about fifty persons excepted, were either butchered, or taken, to gratify by torture, the barbarous disposition of the Lyons."

After viewing this scene of horror and dismay, what honest Englishmen would wish for the triumph, in this country, of the Corresponding Societies whose flaming reign, would be rendered infamous by similar barbarities.

Died in Manchester on the 22nd inst. JAMES WILSON, a member of the Society of Friends, and late resident of Yorkshire, England.

"Oh Death! how despotically thy power! yet how impotent art thou!"

"The rich, the poor, the peasant, and the Prince—must all submit to thee: Thou knowest no difference."

Deaths in Philadelphia, for the twenty four hours preceding the 15th inst. 85.

Cases reported for the last forty eight hours, ending the 15th, 193.

In New-York, they die from 40 to 50 of a day.

NOTICE!

In the Almanac, published by Thomas Nicholson, for the year 1799, entitled, "THE GOOD OLD VIRGINIA ALMANAC," there is an error of the press, as to the second eclipse: Instead of the 28th of October, the publisher makes it happen "on the 28th of November."

And exclusive of this mistake, the printer has omitted about one half of the Astronomical calculations; which will be seen by a comparison thereof, with the one published by Samuel Pleasants, for the ensuing year. They are both by the same author.

The calculator of this Almanac, desires, that such an erratum as the above may be published, lest it should be supposed the mistake originated with him.

TARLTON W. PLEASANTS,
For the Author.

September 24, 1798.

For London,
The good American ship
NEW-PORT,

JONATHAN MOORE, Master.
NOW ready to load in this harbor. For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. Samuel Myers, Richmond; Mr. Moses M. Myers, Petersburg; or to
MOSES MYERS.
Norfolk, September 18, 1798.

In Council, September 15, 1798.
Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Executive will receive Proposals until the 1st day of November ensuing, for the manufacture or purchase of six hundred pistols, holsters, swords, scabbards, and belts, for the use of the cavalry of this State.—The pistols to be ten inches in the barrel, with a good bridle lock, well checked, and mounted with iron.

At test,
A. BLAIR, C. C.

BOYD & KER.

ALL persons indebted to the late owners of Boyd & Ker, or Colin Douglas & Co. are hereby notified, that the subscriber is appointed by the High Court of Chancery, Trustee for the purpose of collecting all debts remaining due to either of the above firms.

Richmond, September 17, 1798. J. REPOIN. (6*)

For Sale,
A Pair of handsome, well-matched, iron grey HORSES,

WHICH are well broke to a carriage—one four the other five years old, open ribs of fifteen hands high. Ailsa, a Grey STUT COLT, got by Young Modesty, formerly the property of Capt. Nicholas Syme, of Hanover. He is upwards of fifteen hands high, and four years old last May.—Thy a s offered for sale on very reasonable terms, for cash. Enquire of the Printer.
September 20, 1798. (1)

CAIRA LOTS.

To be Sold,
On the premises, on Tuesday the 15th of November next.

THE LOTS,

IN the town of Cairn, on Willis's river, in the county of Cumberland. Bids, with approved security, will be required. The purchasers, payable in two years, the last bearing interest.

The navigation of Willis's, from Cairn to James river, is completed, so that a barge can proceed to Richmond, and return with their usual loads—which, joined to manufacturing, and, few mills, and an inspection of tobacco, will necessarily draw to Cairn, the attention of the planters, to receive the Richmond prices for their produce, deducting the small expense of water carriage.

Cairn lies five miles above Cumberland court-house, within two miles of the Buckingham or Southern road, and fifty-two from Richmond; from Farmville, (Rutledge's bridge), Sandy Ford bridge, and the Cut Banks, the principal crossing places on Appomattox river, for the southern and western counties, it is distant about fifteen miles and a road commencing below the New Store, in Buck'singham county, and running thence to the Cairn Bridge shortens the way from Lynchburg and the upper counties to Richmond, at least seven miles.

Few towns possess greater advantages than Cairn.—The situation is central, the surrounding country populous and wealthy, affording an extensive field for commercial enterprise—while industrious citizens, who are good mechanics, may rely on a liberal encouragement.

The TRUSTEES
Cairn, September 15, 1798. (2*)

FOR SALE,
The Brick TENEMENT,

IN this city, at present occupied by the Honorable Mr. Burley. It is on the main street, and consists of a two story brick house, with commodious rooms and cellars; a kitchen, smoke-house, and stable and carriage house, together with a small garden under good inclosure. Also, the House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Hyde, on the back street, opposite the Hon. Mr. Peckston, with a small garden under a good inclosure.

With, also, to fill the two vacant Lots, adjacent to Mr. Peckton, on the main street, under a good post and railing, and well kept with clover. Also, the Lot and Stable, calculated for six horses, with a carriage and cow house, situated on the back street, adjoining the lucerne lots of Mrs. Amner and Mr. Parker.

One third of the purchase money will be required down, one third in six, and one third in twelve months. No titles will be made, until entire payment, or satisfactory assurances thereof, shall be received by

JOHN HOPKINS.
Richmond, September 12, 1798. (4*)

At a quarterly court, continued and held for King and Queen county, at the courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of August, 1798.

John M. Donnell and J. M. Johnson, surviving partners of John M. Donnell and Company, Plaintiffs.

Against
John Standard and Sanna, his wife, Debtors.

THE defendant, John Standard, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this courthouse.

(A Copy)

Teste,
ROBERT POLLARD, C. C.

NOTICE!

THE business carried on in the city of Richmond, under the firm of Hodgson and Hunter, having ceased, by the death of Mr. Hunter;

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT THE WHOLE STOCK OF
GOODS,

On hand, will be sold, by private sale, on a liberal credit—the purchaser giving good security. Apply at their Counting House.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Richmond, September 19, 1798.

WILL BE SOLD.

TO the best bidder, on Friday the 28th instant, in Manchester, at the dwelling house of the late George N. two sundry articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE—two Milch Cows, one Charlot and Harnell, one Waggon and Gear, a few rail Work-Horses, a quantity of Sheep Oats, a few Hogheads of Shells, about seventy pair of Shoes—also, sundry other things too tedious to mention.—To purchasers of all sum above twenty, and under fifty dollars, a credit of sixty days—above fifty and under one hundred a credit of ninety days, and above one hundred dollars, a credit of twelve months will be given. Bids with approved security will be required.

R. CARRINGTON, Adm'or.
Sept. 24, 1798. (td.)

WANTED.

For the ensuing Year,
A MAN of good moral character, capable of teaching youth the Latin and French Languages; and the most essential branches of the Mathematics, Navigation, and Surveying. Such an one, coming well recommended, will meet with generous encouragement, by application to the subscriber.

JOHN HEATH.
Springfield, Northumberland county; Sept. 16, 1798. (2)

At a quarterly court, continued and held for King and Queen county, at the courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of August, 1798.

John M. Donnell and John Johnson, surviving partners of John M. Donnell and Co. Plaintiffs.

Against
Charles Collier, survivor of Catherine Collier, and Charles Collier, executor and executrix of John Collier, dec. and Joseph Collier, Francis Collier, and Benjamin Collier, Debtors.

THE defendant, Charles Collier, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this court house.

(A Copy)

Teste,
ROBERT POLLARD, C. C.

In Chancery.

James Smith and Company, Plaintiffs.

Against
James Cox and Randolph M. Daniel, Debtors.

THE defendant, James Cox, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ORDERED, That the said defendant, James Cox, do appear here on the 14th of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house of the said county, on two several court days.

(A Copy)

Teste,
WILL TUNSTALL, C. P. C.

Boletourt Court, August, 1798.

Nicholas Humphreys, Plaintiff.

Against
Thomas Archer, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ORDERED, That the said defendant do appear here, on the second Tuesday in December next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and be published at some church in the parish of Boletourt, and county aforesaid, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse, in said county.

(A Copy)

Teste,
W. HITE, D. C. C.

IN the High Court of Chancery.

Between

Douglas and Shaw, joint merchants and partners, Plaintiffs.

And

John Boyd, John Ker, and Colin Douglas, late joint merchants, and partners, trading under the firm of Boyd and Ker, and James Campbell, Robert Gamble, and James Brown, Debtors.

THE defendants, John Boyd, John Ker, and Colin Douglas, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol, in the said city.

(A Copy)

Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

INFORMATION!

TWO strange Pedlars, who called themselves Englishmen, were at my house about the 7th of August last, who sold two of the ladies there, three pieces of China. They left with the same ladies, for their inspection, an elegant piece of Mullin, which in their departure from the neighbourhood they forgot to call for, or the price thereof. Not knowing in what quarter of the world those strangers are to be found, I take this as the only possible means in my power, of informing them, that by so designating themselves, the Mullin and the circumstances attending the event as to admit of no doubt or mistake, I will either send the Mullin or its value in Bank-Notes, as may be best suited to the opportunity, to whoever they shall appoint.

JOHN NICHOLAS.
Charlottesville, Sept. 1, 1798.

The editor of Porcupine's Gazette will oblige the subscriber by giving the above place in his Town and County Porcupine.

The Subscriber has for sale,

TWO VERY FINE IMPORTED

STALLIONS,

(Now at the Bowling Green)

OF the most approved blood in England; on account of which, with their performance on the turf, will be the won from the best authority, so any gentleman inclined to purchase. A part of the money will be required when the horses are delivered, and a reasonable credit allowed for the balance.

JOHN HOOMES.
Bowling-Green, August 21, 1798. (1)

THE ABRIDGMENT OF THE VIRGINIA LAWS, IS JUST PUBLISHED, AND READY TO BE DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS. A NEW COPIES FOR SALE. Richmond, June 25, 1798.

For Sale or Lease,
SEVERAL well improved TENEMENTS in and near the Hay-Market square in this city. To purchasers good bargains and convenient payments will be offered. Immediate possession may be had of the tenement at present occupied by the Attorney General.—I have also for Sale, a neat light Coach, as good as new, with a pair of harness; a pair of elegant Grey Horses, a high bred Mare, in foal by Strange's Traveller, and several other carriage and work horses.—I would also sell or exchange for lands on York River, several tracts of first rate Military Lands, viz: opposite the falls of Ohio, in the Illinois Grant, and on Skeggs's Beaver Creek, a branch of Big Barren in Kentucky; besides several thousand acres of patented land in the upper parts of this State, to the whole of which unquestionable titles will be made.

J. PRYOR.
City of Richmond, Hay Market,
August 10th, 1798.

WANTED,
A MIDDLE aged, honest, steady Negro, or Mulatto Man, who has been brought up as a House Servant, and occasionally to work in the garden. Ready Cash, will be given for such a person, by
ROBERT REEVES.
Warminster, September 5th 1798.

To be RENTED,
(For the term of three or five years)
IN the town of Manchester, and possession given the first of October next, the TENEMENT at present occupied by Messrs. Dunlop, Pollock & Co. and adjoining Mr. Marx's store, with the Lumber-House behind it. The whole buildings are brick, covered with slate. Its situation for a store, is equal to any in the town. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will rent it without first viewing the same. For terms, &c. apply to Mr. Marx, adjoining, or the publisher.

LEWIS BURWELL.
Hex. L. Wight
HAS FOR SALE
West-India & N. E. Rum.
French Brandy.
Apple Brandy,
Geneva.
Sugar.
Green Coffee.
Souchong Tea.
Chocolate.
Candles.
Wrought & Cut Nails assorted.
Richmond, A. 17, 1798.

FOR SALE.
20 qr. casks of old Red Port-Wine of superior quality
10 pipes of Madeira Wine in pipes;
Tanner's do. do.
Porter packed in casks of 3 doz. each;
Old West-India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whisky;
Lard Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Salt Lard, and
100 barrels excellent cut herrings;
The above articles have all come to hand, and being principally an consignment, will be sold very low, for cash by
GAMBLE and TEMPLE.
Who have as usual a good assortment of dry goods on hand, which will be sold on equitable terms.
Richmond 6 June 11, 1798.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,
Have received by the ships Rebecca and Indus-try, from London, an assortment of
GOODS:
AMONGST WHICH ARE—
LONDON brown stout; pine apple and brick cheese; single, double sealed, and conifer gunpowder; white lead; Spanish brown and yellow ochre, in 25 lb. kegs; linseed oil in tins; 18 by 10, 11 by 9, and 10 by 12 window glass; 10 boxes, prime German and patent steel fythe blades; red bark, in one and two ounce phials; mahogany liquor casks, with bottles; ditto portable writing desks complete; ditto knife cases, &c. &c.
Richmond, May 23, 1798.

FOR SALE,
My Tract of LAND,
CONTAINING 400 acres, lying in both sides of Falling creek, in Chesterfield county, nine miles from Manchester, formerly the residence of George Kleenhoff, dec. The improvements will accommodate a genteel family; the out buildings are all in good repair, and the plantation in the best order for cropping. A further description I shall not give, as those who wish to purchase, no doubt, will first view the premises. The price of the land is forty five shillings per acre, paying £ 500 in hand, and for the balance a credit of three years will be given, by giving a mortgage for the punctual payment of the money; but a great bargain may be had by a ready money purchase, by paying down the whole by the first of October, at thirty five shillings per acre, retaining the wheat that is sown to be a separate payment, at the market price, and possession given at Christmas.

JOHN J. KLEENHOFF.
September 1, 1798.
N. B. The above land I will exchange for 600 or 700 acres, lying on James river, not exceeding one hundred miles from Richmond, that pleases me.

NOTICE.
WE shall apply to the Court of Kanbawa, on the first day of October term, for an order to re-survey, as legal representatives of David Duncan, & Co. five entries, of three thousand acres each, on the dividing ridge, between the Little and Great Kanbawa rivers, as the former surveys were not made agreeably to act.

JOHN HICKS,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM CURRIE,
WILLIAM CURRIE,
For JAMES CURRIE.
(4w)
Richmond, September 6, 1798.

EAGLE TAVERN.
THE Subscriber having renewed his Lease of the Eagle Tavern, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have it in his power, in future, to accommodate gentlemen at six Shillings per day, and horses at Three Shillings and nine pence the night, or twenty-four hours. His Liquors will be found to be of the very best quality, and the best of provender for horses. Unremitted attention will be paid to those who may prefer the house, by the public's
Most obt. hble. Servant,
WILLIAM RADFORD.
City of Richmond, Virgo.
July 23d, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1798.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act intitled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bears from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificate, & Indents of Interest, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.
That the principal parts of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
(6ms.)
June 28.

COMMITTED to the jail of Lexington, Rockbridge county a negro man, who calls himself SAM SCOTT—he says he is a freeman, and was liberated by John Pheney of Aquia county, Virginia. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout and well made; had on when committed, a coarse shirt, and overalls of country linen. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.
C. BORMAN, Jailor.
(3m.)
Lexington, July 2, 1798.

By virtue of a deed of trust, made to us by Thomas Underwood, to secure the payment of four bonds to John H. Norton, dec. also, four other bonds to David Cochran, dec. will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goodland court-house, the 17th day of September next,

A TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING 1000 Acres,
in the state of Kentucky, lying on the waters of Licking, in Clarke county. Also, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, the 19th September next a tract of LAND, in Goodland county, on Lickinghole creek, containing about 301 acres, it being the land John Underwood now lives on.
JOSEPH WATKINS.
WILLIAM POPE.
THOMAS ROYSTER.
(3w1)
August 23d, 1798.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Thomas Hope, who acted for John Smith, agent and factor for James Murdoch & Co. of Glasgow, in the year 1776, for the sum of one hundred and sixty three pounds current money, whereof fifty four pounds twelve shillings was paid, on the 14th day of December, 1784, and having made promises for the payment of the balance due on the said bond, though the agency of David Ross, who hath applied repeatedly to the agents of the said company, for the said bond, in order to take it up, as he, the agent hath candidly acknowledged, but the said bond being either lost or mislaid, it hath never been produced, nor can it now be produced on my own application. And whereas I live in the south western part of the state of Tennessee, more than seven hundred miles distant from the city of Richmond—I do hereby give notice, that I have still continued my powers in the hands of the said David Ross, to settle the balance due on the said bond, as may be just & reasonable with respect to the interest, and to pay whatever shall be justly due to any person producing the said bond, and legally authorized to receive the same.
GEO. RIDLEY.
Richmond, September 17, 1798.

I do certify, That the above statement made by George Ridley, is perfectly correct, and that I am authorized to adjust the balance due on the said bond, and pay the same.
DAVID ROSS.
Richmond, September 17, 1798.

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the second day of July, 1798.

Charles Hudson, Plaintiff.
Benjamin Thurmond, Defendant. } In Chancery.
T HE defendant, Thurmond, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State.—On the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, It is ORDERED, That the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next August term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of St. Ann's, in the County of Albemarle, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the court-house of Albemarle county.

(A Copy)
Telle, JOHN NICHOLAS, C. C.
(3t)
At a Court held for Albemarle County, the 2d day of July, 1798.

John Hudson, Plaintiff.
Benjamin Thurmond, Defendant. } In Chancery.
T HE defendant, Benjamin Thurmond, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State.—On the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, It is ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next August term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the door of the court house of this county.

(A Copy)
Telle, J. CARR, D. C.
(3d)

NIMMO & WARDEN,
Nearly opposite the Eagle Tavern,
INFORM their friends and the public, that they have just opened a very general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or country produce.
Richmond, 27th August, 1798.

SADDLERY.
The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received, and is now opening at his SADDLERY Store, in this city, a large and elegant Assortment of well-bought

SADDLERY,
CONSISTING OF—
MEN'S, women's, and child's Saddle trees;
Plated, polished, and trimmed bridle bits;
Stirrups, iron, brass, silver, and of various patterns and newest taste;
Wadded and linen furring, girth, straining and boot webs, of all kinds, elegantly striped and figured;
Turkey Straps, (swan skin, cross-bair'd, plain and fancy stripes, for saddle cloths);
Hair plush of different colors;
Plated and brass coach and chair harness mountings;
Clours and tacks of all sizes;
Sealer, steel and brass locks, for saddle-bags and portmanteaus;
Horseman's pistols, with brass barrels and mountings;
Ladies and gentlemen's silver, plated, and brass mounted twichs, loaded and trumpet whips;
Plain and fancy, plated and steel spurs, of various and elegant patterns;
Red and green morocco leather, sheep, and lamb skins for working;
Shot belts, boot garters, and spur leathers;
Dog collars and chains;
Saddlers tools of every description;
Worsted bindings and ferragings of different colors;
Curry and mane combs;
Brushes and sponges, &c. &c.

He continues still to carry on his business as usual in all his various branches, and has now on hand,
SADDLES and BRIDLES,
Plain and mounted of all kinds:
Phetion and chair harness;
Draught collars;
Waggoners whips, &c. &c. all of which is offered to the public on moderate terms, by
JOHN MCENERY.
Richmond, August 10, 1798. (3w)
N. B. The highest price in cash will be given for good BEAR-SKINS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY T. NICOLSON,
TWO DOORS BELOW THE POST OFFICE,
The Virginia ALMANAC,
FOR 1799.
—ALSO—
REGULATIONS
FOR THE
DISCIPLINE OF THE CAVALRY
OF THIS STATE.
Richmond, September 18, 1798.

For Sale,
A Tract of LAND,
IN King and Queen county, whereon Henry Lyne, formerly lived, containing about 800 acres, lying on the main road from Caroline to King and Queen court-house, and about five miles from Dunkirk. For terms apply to Col. William Lyne, near the premises
HENRY LYNE, jun.
September 16, 1798. (3t)

For Sale,
THE TRACT OF LAND in Hanover county known by the name of May Field, formerly the property of John Garland, deceased, containing between five and six hundred acres; lying on the main road leading from the city of Richmond, over the Meadow-Bridges, and within eight miles of the said city. It is thereon, a very convenient dwelling-house, two stories high, which will be put in good repair. The land lies well and is capable of great improvement; about one half thereof is cleared. The healthiness of the place, and its contiguity to Richmond, renders it a desirable seat for a gentleman of that place, who may wish to have a country residence.—Possession will be given as Christmas. For terms apply to the subscriber.
THOMAS TINSLEY.
Hanover, Sept. 1, 1798.

NOTICE.
THE Directors of the Dismal
Swamp Canal, taking into consideration the great scarcity of cash at this time, have postponed the sale of the delinquent shares, until the 4th Monday in next month; which being the day appointed by law for a general meeting of the company, all delinquent shares will then be sold. A pointed attendance of the members is requested, at the Eagle Tavern, by 11 o'clock in the morning.
THOMAS NEWTON,
A. SLAUGHTER,
I. G. MARTIN,
Directors.
Norfolk, September 10, 1798. (1m)

To be Sold,
For Cash or Good Bonds,
About 500 Acres of Land,
BEING in Jan. City county, on Skimmie creek—one corner of said land within a few hundred yards of York river, 4 miles distant from Williamsburg; a part (perhaps 200 acres) has been cleared, the remainder well set with timber and fire wood. Its situation for fishcrabs, and oysters, is not surpassed by any on the river. The creek which bounds it on the east affords a delightful mastic for grazing. I am informed that a considerable flock may be supported there in this season alone. Of the quality of the soil, I cannot speak with certainty, having been but seldom on the land, and then in hafas, though I believe it to vary in this respect like other lands. Requiring a distance from the above described land, makes me anxious to dispose of it, for which reason, it will be sold on the most moderate terms: They may be known by application to the subscriber—who wishes to rent on, for one or more years, a lot and houses in Cumberland town, New Kent county. The houses have been used in the mercantile way, and are well adapted to the accommodation of a merchant. They are in good repair. Possession may be had the first day of October next. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclined to rent, would first view the premises. The terms will be made known by
JOHN D. WATKINS.
Cumberland New Kent county,
September 4, 1798. (6w)

NOTIFICATION.
THE Commissioners for the
State of Virginia, appointed under the act of Congress, intitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," are hereby informed, that I have appointed the 15th day of October next, for the first general meeting of the board, at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, when and where they will be pleased to attend, in order to commence the duties enjoined by the said act.
THOMAS TINSLEY, 1st Comm'r.
Richmond, August 23, 1798. (3w)

MARSHALL and SYME,
HAVE FOR WHOLE-SALE,
At their Store, in the Cross street, leading to Shockoe Warehouse,
LINENS;
Osnaburgs;
Russia and brown sheeting;
Checks;
Printed linen and muslin handkerchiefs;
Silk handkerchiefs;
Plain, worked and book muslin;
Manchester goods;
Calicoes;
Dimities;
Ginghams;
Printed books;
A variety of haberdashery and millinery goods;
Felt, castor and beaver hats;
Boots and shoes;
A general assortment of ironmongery, hardware and cutlery.
Ditto of Saddlery;
Ditto of cast iron goods;
Window Glass and glass-ware;
Gun-powder;
Draught and bottled porter;
Dry painters colors;
And a variety of other articles suitable for the season.
Richmond, July 23, 1798. (4w)

Five Pounds Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Halifax county, a few miles below Simms's ferry, on Staunton River, a mulatto fellow named JAMES; supposed to be five feet eight or nine inches high, about five or six and twenty years old; branded on one of his cheeks with the letter J and on the other K, though on which the particular letter is branded, is not recollected. I suppose this fellow may be lurking somewhere in Rockingham county, and perhaps may endeavor to pass for a free man. Whoever will deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward for their trouble.
JAMES RICE.
September 1, 1798. (6w)

FOR SALE,
A New Double Geared MILL,
WITH 124 acres of land, lying in the county of Henrico, five miles below Richmond, and one from James river, adjoining the land of William Randolph, of Wilton, and Col. William Holt—a good dwelling house, lately repaired, at the mill, which will accommodate a small family. This mill is situated on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has flood the greatest fishes, without damage, there being no danger of her ever being flows up by floods of water. This mill was let to work in January last, and has ground upwards of six hundred barrels of corn, all country grain. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required, if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given.
HALES SHARPE.
Henrico county, Four-Mile-Creek,
August 7, 1798. (1f)

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The Virginia Gazette, &c. Extra.

RICHMOND: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1798.

LONDON, June 19.

The following speech of Garat, the French Ambassador to the Court of Naples, when presented to his Majesty, (on the 12th of July last) is a curious specimen of the language which the representatives of the great nation held to foreign powers.

You have evidence, Sir, that the first object of my mission, is to maintain the peace, which has been established between your majesty and the French republic. That object is, to cherish all the sentiments of reciprocal confidence which alone can render peace always more permanent and more advantageous between the two powers.

You likewise have occasion to see that the principles of the directory of the French republic, in its relations with the other nations of Europe, are the same with those which under the French constitution, unite Frenchman to Frenchman—the same with the principles of justice—Occurrences which have filled Europe with their splendor just by this testimony which I bear to the directory of my republic. The peace which have been granted, at the moment of our brilliant glory and the most complete development of our forces, to nations, which presented to the victory no obstacles to be surmounted but a struggle to be enjoyed; the independence, and liberty which have been bestowed upon nations in the midst of the thunder, which have threatened their ruin with the yoke of a conqueror; new treaties of alliance formed with governments founded on principles hostile to the republican system; and at last political liberation, the only means, the only pledge of peace to the present generation of Europe, which as a part of the constitution, which has ever founded the social system in France, in all dangers by rendering it more capable of every attack. Such, Sir, are the features of the new government of France: They are the features of force moderating itself, stopping even at the point when it is falling, availing itself which assigns to itself limits which nothing on earth could impose.

Such distinctions naturally invited to peace with the French republic all the powers which can appreciate and respect virtues so useful to the earth. From this, Sir, it happened that your majesty was one of the first to sue for peace from France.

The time is come, Sir, when under every government, those who govern are known, appreciated, judged by all Europe. The eyes and ears of nations are now in the palaces of kings, as well as in the national assemblies and congresses of republics. This public observation, so penetrated into your heart, there discovers all the sentiments which are the germs of the virtues—that taste for simple manners, which in every age has distinguished well founded and elevated souls, and which must be deeply rooted and original to be long preserved upon a throne; that habit of frequently withdrawing from the vain pomp of a court, to examine into the wants of a people, to cultivate their affections.

Your personal aversion for the complicated forms of justice, and your horror of cruel laws, have every where been displayed in the efforts you have made, from the beginning of your reign, to simplify the one, and to corrupt the other.

The directory of the French republic, Sir, not only wishes to live at peace with you but invite you to unite by all the bonds of amity the people whom you govern, and that whole laws they aim at.

But, between nations as between individuals, friendship supposes or produces a reciprocal exchange of benefits. The treaties by which you are already united with my republic doubtless, Sir, will produce, and it is the wish of the directory that they should produce, treaties which shall open between the two nations a communication of their respective riches.

An enlightened policy dictates such a conduct, and nature, by placing the two nations on the shores of the same sea, prescribes it.

A nation which, above all others, would have little intercourse with that sea, were not, or ought not, every sea the common domains of all nations; a nation, which by the genius suited to its situation, might share with France the glory and the happiness of being the light and the example of the world, and which instead, or hurried away by its government, has attempted to convert that which it calls liberty into the means of imposing servitude on every king and every people, this nation, by despotism of its commerce, has suppressed all kinds of commercial intercourse between Naples and France. This despotism approaches its termination, and the desire you must feel to see the people of the two Sicilies encrease in every sort of prosperity, which so benignant a climate and so fertile a soil ought to ensure, must induce you, Sir, to connect their industry with the industry of France, by which it may be improved and fertilized, rather than with that of England, by which it is extinguished.

It is by the diffusion of blessings that governments succeed in tranquilizing the anxieties of nations; and the examples both of ancient and of modern times bear witness, that violence has never preserv-

ed a government for any length of time, but that it has rapidly produced their ruin, and multiplied their fall. Even in the very enthusiasm of a system of terror on the point of overwhelming liberty, and all the hopes it inspired in the blood of Frenchmen; and at the present day, when generosity and clemency have displaced that hideous system; now that the enemies of our laws are no longer condemned by them only, to live under other laws, all the virtues, and all kinds of prosperity, begin to dawn upon France, under the influence of this mild Regime.

This language, Sir, is the language the most consonant to that goodness, which is said to be congenial to your heart—and it is also a language that becomes the representative of a republic, become all powerful by the means of liberty, and wise by the dictates of its misfortunes. The directory was desirous to address this language to your majesty. As it has chosen me to be the organ of its will at your majesty's court—it is not because they send me flatterings under the porticos of favor and ambition, that the directory has inclined their attention to make choice of me for this extraordinary mission; I have but rarely lived remote from the peaceful silence of the country, or from the Lyceum of the porticos of philosophy, and when the course of revolutions, and the will of a republic, send me to reside at your majesty's court, invested with a title, and charged with a mission which may prove useful to several States, imagination recalls to mind the memory of those antique times when from the bosom of the Grecian republics, philosophers, whose celebrity was borrowed only from their powers of thought, arrived in these very regions, on this very continent, on these very islands, to express their wishes for the happiness of the human race; many of them succeeded in doing much good, and all were anxious to do it. The wishes I breathe can have no other object; nor have I received a mission of a different nature from the directory of the French republic.

Such are the wishes which should be poured into the hearts of all governments by every voice that can address itself in the human breast, in the name of heaven, and in the name of nature: And in these realms, where you reign amidst the most striking and astonishing phenomena of the heavens and of the earth; in this land, a magnificent pile, ruins accumulated by the convulsions of the globe; in the view of these volcanoes, whose ever open and ever smoking mouths make us reflect on the burning lava which they have vomited, and which they will again vomit, it appears to me, Sir, that under whatever denomination of government we may live, whether republican or monarchical, we ought to feel the most ardent impatience to signalize, by firm and durable benefits to mankind, an existence which is so transitory and precarious.

June 30.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. HOLT V FISHER.

This was an action for slander and deserves the particular attention of the public. The plaintiff & defendant are working jewellers. The defendant being in company with a Mr. Fullum, who held two bills of the plaintiff, Fullum asked him respecting the credit of Holt, and of the probability that his bills would be paid when they come to maturity. The answer which the defendant made to that question, was unfavorable to the plaintiff, who afterwards being informed of it, made it the foundation of this action of slander.

Lord Kenyon—"I would observe, and would wish to be understood by the public, that where a man goes to another, and asks him his opinion of the character and credit of any third person, and he gives him his opinion fairly and honestly, but it turns out afterwards that he is mistaken in that opinion, that cannot be made the ground of an action. If it could, it would destroy all confidence between man and man, and no information could be acquired in the commercial world. In a very few days after I was made chief justice, I remember Mr. Erskine, with uncommon exactness and vast eloquence, pressed a jury in this place, in a similar case, to give damages to the amount of 10,000*l*. I stated my opinion to the jury, he acquiesced in it and found a verdict for plaintiff, for a small sum. But I had rather to reproach myself that in that case I did not go further; for, upon more mature consideration, I doubted, whether that action would lie at all? But I was then rather in a new situation, and had to contend, with great eloquence, most earnestly exerted."

Mr. Erskine said, if any opinion of his, upon such a subject, was of any consequence, he perfectly agreed to the law, as then laid down by his lordship, and was certain nothing he had said that day, on the part of the plaintiff, tended in any degree to disturb it.

Lord Kenyon—"Certainly not. It is a thing that should be known to the public that if a person applied to a brother tradesman for the character of another, if he gives him his character honestly, and according to his real opinion, though it may happen that that opinion is not well founded, he is not liable to an action. If he were, it would put an end to all confidence among mankind. Plaintiff nonsuited."

10th for 27 8 0 2 11 1798

Richmond, October 2.

The following Remonstrance was proposed to the people of Albemarle, at their September court which is expected will be generally signed by the people of that county. At the same time instructions to the Delegates of the County were submitted to the people, directing them to use every constitutional means to effect a repeal of the Laws complained of.

TO THE SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being citizens of the county of Albemarle, in the State of Virginia, are urged by considerations which we cannot resist, to remonstrate as follows:

With a sincerity which our situation in life equally removed from pursuits of ambition, and an interest in confusion, places beyond the reach of suspicion; we avow the most affectionate attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and an unalterable resolution to repel every invader of our country. Far is it from our disposition to censure public acts for impolicy, where their impolicy is only questionable; or for unconstitutionality; where the constitution covers them by a candid interpretation. We rather wish to indulge a confidence in our official trustees, by supporting them on all occasions merely doubtful. But the time is come, when silence in your constituents might argue approbation, and approbation might lead to the extension of a precedent, involving direct and serious dangers to the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and the independence of state governments, in those rights which they believed to be sacredly reserved, at the adoption of constitution. We make no comment on any of those measures which have brought us to the present crisis. We rely on the virtue and wisdom of United America, by the favor of divine providence, to guide us through its perils with safety: But our solicitude for the constitution commands us to declare that it has been violated by two acts passed at your last session, one of which is entitled "An act concerning aliens," and the other, "An act in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

When we were called upon to ratify the constitution, an alarm was given lest in the fulness and generality of congressional authorities, those of the states might be swept away by an encroaching construction. This alarm was soon quieted by an universal admission, and was afterwards totally banished by an amendment recognizing, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." To the text then of the constitution we appeal: in all its parts we have examined it: in none do we read the delegation of an authority competent to the enactment of either of those laws. Are they or is either of them a branch of the powers,

To lay taxes, to provide for the general welfare;
borrow money;
regulate commerce;
establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies;
provide against counterfeiting;
establish post-offices and post roads;
secure exclusive rights to authors and inventors;
constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;
define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;
declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
raise and support armies;
provide and maintain a navy;
make rules for the government, and regulation of the land and naval forces;
provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;
provide for organizing the militia;
exercise exclusive legislation over particular districts;
make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or office thereof.

Subjects so unlike to it in their nature cannot furnish an example of the authority claimed in either instance: With respect to the Alien bill, which has been supposed to be warranted by the powers to pass uniform laws of naturalization, and to declare war; where is the affinity between these and a power to drive from the United States every or any alien friend, who seeks an asylum among us. To dwell on the refutation of their resemblance, would

"Coin money, regulate its value and fix the standard of weights and measures."

be to distrust the discernment of those whom we address.

When we turn to the Sedition Law, a more ample fund of congressional authority has been presented to the contemplation of the people. The right of enacting it has been said to appertain to Congress, because false, scandalous and malicious writings, riots and unlawful assemblies were punishable at common law, when the constitution was adopted. But in controversies between the general and state governments on the demarcation of power, the constitution, and the constitution alone is the standard: an act may be evil and yet cognizable by none but the state governments, unless the constitution has bestowed on the United States a superior or concurrent jurisdiction.

Can the power of imposing taxes to provide for the general welfare be tortured into a power to provide for the general welfare under all circumstances with every latitude of means, and measures which the state governments possess? If so, the general government is unbounded: it is absurd to specify any powers, after such an investiture with all power; the state governments have received their death wound: confederation is not an imaginary terror—*We are not prepared for all this.*

Is the law in question, necessary and proper to carry into execution any power vested in the government, or any department or office thereof? Let it be designated; as yet such a power escapes ordinary discernments; without such a power, to which this law may be a natural appendage, it is an unconstitutional germ from which usurpation may proceed uncontrolled. An exclusive legislation was granted over particular districts, and certain offences were assigned to their administration; because it never was conceived that these prerogatives, however seemingly incidental to any others, could be fairly deduced from them. A government established with limited objects, can rightfully assume no prerogative upon a pretence of expediency;—or sovereignty can fairly masquerade in a practical shape in opposition to its fundamental principles. If we were induced by any vague opinions of the right of the government to defend itself by laws against libels, riots, and unlawful assemblies; we should be checked in no small degree by the spirit of the provisions against treason; which may be defined to be a direct attack upon the existence of the government: Supreme in enormity as this crime is, it is restricted to two cases, expressed in language which for centuries has been fixed by judicial decisions: Loosen this barrier; say that under a different name other crimes stepped to aim directly at government, rest within the sphere of congress: Say that under the denomination of a libel, riot, or unlawful assembly with this supposed aim, victims may be offered up to appease the government of the United States; and the encumbrances on the foresight of the constitution in creating precautions against governmental oppression, which would seldom fail to be exerted when a man personally obnoxious to its rulers should be selected for prosecution, will degenerate into an artifice practised to inveigle the people into adoption of the constitution. "We the people," were it true governed by the motives recited in the preamble of the constitution to stamp it with our pleasure; but we little thought that it would ever be attempted, and we persuade ourselves that if it be attempted, a majority of congress will baffle the efforts, to force upon us other modes of accomplishing our wishes, than have been prescribed in the constitution. If the public happiness needs succour from further powers, let us understand the necessity, the defect, and its extent: the manner of remedying it is our province: this privilege the people cannot divide with their agents appointed for other purposes.

Trusting that those who exercise power will not console themselves by a subtle sophistry, a momentary fervor, or any industry to ensnare the people, in exceeding what is delegated to them: we submit to your wisdom this our solemn remonstrance against the unconstitutionality of these laws.

But we do not stop here: adoring universal liberty; conscious that without the freedom of the press our revolution had never been born; that without its principles cannot be preserved; that to circulate information among the people, teaches them to love their government, and loving it to defend it; tears from the conduct of a bad servant the veil which trifling accidents may produce; implants in their bosoms a veneration for the good; leaves opinion fortified by enquiry, and reason to range as a scourge to vice, and an encouragement to virtue; inspires those who conscientiously discharge their public functions with boldness to meet the shafts of calumny, and makes none tremble but the wretch, who, from vanity, or some high toned depravity, may sport with his country's happiness;—proud too of seeing our nation protected, and exalted under the auspices of a free press; we deeply regret, lament and deplore, that in the beginning of the tenth year of the constitution our annals are stained with such a law.

While old offences are newly modified, and new offences are created, we had hoped that such a precision of language would have prevailed, as to have enabled unlettered men to determine when in their actions or words, they were treading on the brink of fine and imprisonment; were we to enumerate all those uncertain expressions, whose meaning will be unsettled until after repeated adjudications and condemnations, we might appear to abandon our weightier objections: we repose ourselves therefore on the attention of Congress in this respect, without subjoining more. For this is not the source from whence our strongest discontents flow. A de-

luded man may conspire at this moment to oppose a measure of government, and repent in an hour afterwards, before he does oppose it; yet the crime is complete, and the scale of punishment is regulated by such novel principles, that he must suffer at least six months imprisonment.

The turpitude of a public officer may deserve censure, and yet if there be a combination between two men to exhibit him to the world, as unworthy of confidence for that very conduct; this may fall under the severe denomination, of intimidating, or preventing him from undertaking, performing, or executing his trust or duty. He who barely records political events, and draws conclusions from them unfavorable to a President, without perhaps an intention to publish them; the historian who writes now, but postpones the publication until the tumult shall have subsided, is liable to a fine of two thousand dollars, and an imprisonment of two years.

Printers are not generally skillful in jurisprudence, & cannot always procure professional advice. In new and unusual language occurring in so harsh a law, and never before discussed, it may not be safe always to rely on professional characters for the true construction; and if a printer be prudent, he will not publish a political paper which does not accord with the measures of the administration, without pausing at least;—if he be timid, he will discard every picture of public affairs, or public servants, which is not so emblazoned with flattery, as to shield him from the possibility of punishment. The monopoly of public opinion is the consequence of this monopoly of intelligence. The incumbents of office for a time, even a representative or senator, may disdain the all-powerful censor of free research: a President once inducted, will spurn at the struggle on a future election to overthrow him, since the canvassing must be carried on during his Presidency, and every mouth must be shut against him. Is this less than a stepping stone from an executive for four years, to an executive for life?

One neighbor cannot lend to another for perusal a newspaper which he knows to contain an assault on the President coming within this act; because this would be uttering or publishing.

We shall not deny that it is some protection to the accused to give in evidence the truth of a libel; but in the most important instances it will be a vision, instead of substance; we will not descend to the painful task of suggesting how this may, and probably will happen; because with the firmness of freemen, we adhere to respect for office. But how easy is it to frame innumerable cases depending on opinion alone, which tho' true, might not be capable of that proof of which a fact is susceptible, and which therefore would be deemed false?

A law thus penal ought to have been deferred in its operation until it could be promulgated:—a law which encounters rooted prepossessions in favor of the freedom of the press, ought to have been ranked among legislative experiments, instead of being retained in force for more than two years and an-half longer than perhaps the existence of the exigency which countenanced its birth; but long enough for one party to pervert it to the vexation, persecution, & impoverishment of its political enemies, who will not be able to learn by what circumspection tho' of an hypocritical surrenderer of their sentiments, they may avoid the sacrifice of themselves.

At the same time we protest against unmerited libels, or unjust attacks on government: let them be punished, but let them be punished by the proper authority: let them be punished without endangering the freedom of the press: under the pretext of curbing its licentiousness: let not the people be in jeopardy from loose words in a penal law: let no officer be encircled with a coat of mail, which is refused to an individual, to whom his reputation is no less dear: confide in the ultimate good sense of the people, in truly estimating sooner or later, what is right, and sooner or later reprobating what is wrong: let it be one wray of our national lustre, that the United States are exalted over the older governments, not by shackles on speech, or the press; not by usurpations on the rights of the states; but by a submission to the suffrages of a virtuous people, who may be deceived for a short space, but will render justice at last.

We hope that upon a calm revision of these acts, they will sink into oblivion, and that their repeal will yield grounds for the belief, that the right of the people to remonstrate is not illusory.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

THERE is in the Observatory of the 13th inst. an account of the meeting at Charlottesville, in Albemarle, at the last court—the writer of which says, that “Resolutions in opposition to the alien and sedition bills, were proposed, which met the approbation of from twenty to thirty to one of the people.”

I was myself a close and attentive observer of what passed on that occasion, and heard and saw nothing like a resolution offered to the people on that day; nor was there any thing like a question put or vote taken, that I heard of. How Mr. Dixon's correspondent has discovered, that there were twenty or thirty to one, in favor of “Resolutions” that were never before heard of, and where there was no vote of any sort taken, is a mystery to me, and a *faßt*, which alone can be enjoyed by persons of his *superior penetration, sagacity, and veracity*.

It is true there was a long and tedious memorial proposed in opposition to those laws, on which a vote was talked of; much argument arose, and at

length, instead of a vote, an adjournment from the courthouse into the yard, where the *proposed vote* evaporated into an attempt to obtain, individually, the signatures of the citizens. That a number of worthy and respectable citizens of Albemarle signed the memorial, is as true as it is seriously to be lamented. But why the Observatory (whose celebrated passage through Albemarle, is as rare almost as that of a comet through the planetary system) should be singled out for this extraordinary communication to the world, is indeed very wonderful!

A. F. T.—

September 22, 1793.

BOSTON, September 12.

From Capt. Wildes's Journal, Schr. Mermaid from Jeremie.

August 12, at 8 o'clock A. M. Cape Saint Anthony (west end of Cuba) bearing E. S. E. distance 8 miles, the sea very smooth, I observed a sail boat making from the shore towards us; at nine they fired a swivel shot above our hull. I hoisted colours and hove too until they came within pistol shot. It proved a large Spanish built launch, with latine sails, 12 oars, a caronade, 4 swivels, and 27 men, under the French National Flag.—After being informed from whence we came, ordered me to lower sails, and give a rope for the launch; I demanded what he wanted; he said he was a pilot. I told him I did not want any, and told him to keep off. They damned me in French Spanish and English, still calling for a rope, and manned their oars to lay me on board. I fired a brace of balls among them and ordered my helm a weather; this compliment was soon returned with a shower of swivel and musket shot. We were six in number, had seven muskets, nine pistols, four cutlasses, and two harpoons on board; a close and warm skirmish ensued, during which they made two attempts to lay us along side; but reserving the fire of our pistols until close on board, they found a reception different from their expectations. Being thus disappointed in their fraternal anticipations, they turned Stern to, & made for the shore as fast as they came. Our wrangle continued upwards of 40 minutes, several times in which they were less than 20 yards distant; was so fortunate as to receive but little damage, having my shroud shot away, and my sails a little spotted with muckery;—the greater part of the boats crew were Spaniards, a number of whom, I am sure will be no farther trouble.

August 18th, was brought to and boarded by the Nancy, of New Providence, Captain Broadwater, who behaved very polite. Edward Brown acting in capacity of mate on board the Mermaid, entered on board the privateer, after having embezzled several articles.

MORE “DIPLOMATIC SKILL.”

Yesterday we had reports in circulation, that the United States armed brig Sophia, had been spoken with off the American coast having on board Mr. GERRY and a French Envoy to the United States. Tracing the reports, we found they came stagewise from Baltimore, where the person who spoke the Sophia, and who heard the French-man's name, had arrived. We immediately resorted to our latest Baltimore papers. In one of the 4th inst. we find the following article: “Capt. Boyle, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, received a letter the day before he sailed from a very respectable and well informed gentlemen at Paris, which informed him, that Mr. GERRY was to leave Paris for Havre in two days, accompanied by a French gentleman, whose object is to settle the misunderstanding between the two Republics.” This article we believe to be the parent of the reports. Let us examine dates and circumstances. Capt. Boyle, arrived at Baltimore the 3d inst. after 70 days passage. Thus it appears he received the letter the 25th June, which must have been written at Paris as early as the 10th.—We have papers direct from Paris as late as the 10th July—which make no mention of the matter. It will be precisely *a la mode de Talleyrand*. Divide to conquer is a French maxim.—Deceptive negotiation, and jesuitical pretensions to candor and desire of reconciliation will be French practice, now they know the citizens of the United States are not a “divided people.” God be praised, we have an Adams in our Senate, and a Washington ready to take the field. The former is perfectly acquainted with the “diplomatic skill” of the French—If three Envoys are sent, he will order them to be treated exactly as Messrs. Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry have been treated in France:—But if only one is sent, he will unquestionably consider it as a fresh insult, and if he should set foot on American ground, will order him to quit the country as an alien enemy.

The Packet letters from England all accord in the idea, that the French Directory deprecate an open war with the United States;—that they have heard of the spirit and unanimity which pervades the continent:—that they have received an agent from the Jefferson party, advising to temporising measures; and that the probability was they would send an Envoy or Envoys to try their skill in America.

The Emperor of Russia has improved upon the French Directory's press-gag plan. The latter swear that French printers may print; but that they shall print only what suits their sovereign will and pleasure; whereas the Russian Director swears the printers shall print nothing. It is astonishing, with what facility one tyrant imitates another.

The Swedish government has been necessitated to

emit a paper currency. In detailing the causes which has produced the necessity, they say, it is partly to be attributed, "To the reclamations which the Swedes have made, in vain, to the French government, for the sum of 15,000,000 six dollars, the amount of the cargoes of the ships taken from them." If the Swedes had resented the fraternal queere of the French with American spirit, they would not have been left to make their idle reclamations; or to deplore a situation the most degrading to a nation—that of emitting a paper medium.

TALLEYRAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

Salem Sept. 11.

Captain Silver, in the schooner *Fewell*, arrived yesterday in 22 days from St. Pierre's Martinique. With him was passenger Mr. J. Shephard, jr., of this town, late master of the brig *Diana*, captain Walker, of Boston owned by Messrs. Geyer, and which was captured, 25 days out, on her passage to Martinique by a French frigate of 24 guns and 350 men, in lat. 30, 41 long. 58, 35, and all her hands (with the crew of the brig *Vulture*, capt. Walton, of Newburyport, which was captured 15 days before) put on board the brig *Ceres*, of Boston, owned by Messrs. Geyer, but being loaded with lumber only, was not considered worth capturing, especially as the pirates wished to get rid of the unfortunate Americans they had before captured (32 in number). They arrived at Martinique 15 days after they were captured, and took passage for their several homes in different vessels. This frigate was to cruise as far to the northward as 38, and then proceed to France. She was from Cayenne.

Captain Walton's brig was burnt immediately after her capture, while he was begging that he might have her with only one top-sail—the infernals were inexorable. The brig *Diana* was to be burnt the next day after her capture. The captain of her had taken passage in the brig *Hetty*, of and for Boston.

They told without the least reserve, that their orders were to burn, sink and destroy every American vessel they could meet. And yet we have miscreants in our country, who extenuate and justify the crimes of these monsters in human form!

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Died Yesterday forenoon, of the present epidemic, Mr. THOMAS GREEN LEAF, Editor and Proprietor of the *Argus*.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

DIED on Friday evening last MR. JOHN FENNELL, late Editor and Proprietor of the *United States Gazette*.

The *Gazette* of the United States will in future be published under the direction of JOAN WARD FENNELL, son of the deceased.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

Re-establishment of Jerusalem.
From a French paper.

"The Greeks, who have lately spread themselves over several provinces of the Ottoman Empire, have observed, that there has circulated in Macedonia, for many years, a prophecy which says, that in 1799, a great empire should be overthrown. The Greeks pretend that this announces emancipation. Hence the respect, approaching to adoration which they pay to Buonaparte, whom they regard as the instrument selected by Providence, to perform this great event. They have already composed several songs in honour of this general; and about two years ago a Greek merchant purchased three hundred engravings of his portrait, to be distributed in Larissa, one of the most enlightened districts of Macedonia. It is known that during the negotiations at Udina, they sent a secret deputation to the conqueror of Italy, which was well received. There is a relation to the same object in the giving the denomination of the department of the Aegean Sea to a part of the French conquests, and in a passage of a speech of Morge, in the Executive Directory—a passage which, it is said, gave more than inquietude to the Ottoman ambassador to the great republic.

A Jew, named Matheo, has published in Italian, a letter addressed to his brethren in which he proposes to them to establish the empire of Jerusalem. He tells them that an invincible nation has given an example of what the love of country can do. He desires them to imitate its generosity, and they may then be assured, that the philosophy which guides the chiefs of that sublime nation, will incline them to give a favourable reception to the demand. He then describes the means of securing success to this enterprise. He proposes, that there shall be established a council the members of which shall be elected by the Jews, who are scattered over Europe, Asia, and Africa, of whatever sect they may be classed, according to the countries they inhabit, and forming fifteen tribes—each to send a deputy to Paris, where the council shall be held. The council shall appoint an agent to the Executive Directory of France. Matheo then points out the limits of the country, which the Jews ought to occupy. "Placed in the centre of the world," says he, "our country will become the entrepot of all the rich and useful productions of the earth." If the French government give the necessary assistance, the council shall offer in return, first pecuniary indemnifications—secondly, to share the commerce with the French merchants only.

A list of the votes of 13 towns in Lyons districts, appears in the *Vergennes* gazette, Lyon has two competitors, viz. Mr. Chipman and Mr. Willi-

ams, the former of whom will probably be elected having in those towns two votes to Lyons one.

ALEXANDRIA, September 21.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

About two weeks since, the following very extraordinary occurrence took place near New Market.

Doctor Graham had sent a valuable negro man down his well, to explore the bottom, which wanted cleaning out. As soon as he had descended a considerable depth he violently pulled the rope to which the bucket in which he was placed was suspended, and was immediately hoisted up, when with the greatest consternation he related that he had heard a terrific rumbling noise in the ground which terrified him so much that he was afraid to go down again. Suspecting, however, that it was merely the effect of his imagination, occasioned by ill grounded fears, the doctor expostulated with him on the subject and at length compelled him to descend a second time, when he died at the bottom. Another negro was then dispatched to bring the body up, who shortly pulled the rope, but before he had arrived at the top, fainted, fell out, and died at the bottom. A well digger was then sent for, who was let down in the same manner. When he had descended about half way, on his giving the signal he was hoisted up, and immediately shewed evident marks of insanity. In the course of a few minutes he fell flat on the ground, and remained motionless, apparently without any pulse, for nearly five hours. On recovering he informed, that about thirty feet from the top there issued a solid body of smoke from the ground, which passed in a horizontal direction to the other side of the well, above and below which it was perfectly salubrious, and not impregnated with foul air not unusual in deep wells and which is frequently productive of pernicious consequences. In passing through this volume of smoke the violent effects related were produced. The succeeding day the well digger let down a quantity of burning coal to the depth of the smoke, which dispelled it in a great measure, after which, while it remained suspended, he was able to work with safety.

NORFOLK, September 25.

More Deputies for Talleyrand.

PRIZES.

It is with real pleasure we inform our readers, that on Friday last arrived in the *Capes of Delaware*, the United States frigate, and Delaware sloop of war from the West Indies. In their cruise they captured two French privateers one of them a schooner called the *Sans Pareille*, mounting 12 guns; the other a *Bermuda built sloop*, but whose force we have not been able to learn. Our information may be relied on. A gentleman now at Hampton came passenger in the schooner privateer from St. Thomas and meeting in the Delaware with a vessel bound up the bay took passage in her, and landed yesterday morning at Old Point Comfort. The schooner he says sailed equal to the United States in light winds and is a remarkable fine vessel: the sloop was towed all the way. We hope by our next, to obtain more particulars.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal, taking into consideration the great facility of cash at this time, have postponed the sale of the delinquent shares, until the 4th Monday in next month; which being the day appointed by law for a general meeting of the company, all delinquent shares will then be sold. A pointed attendance of the members is requested, at the Eagle Tavern, by 11 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS NEWTON,
A. SLUGHTER,
I. G. MARTIN, } Directors.

Norfolk, September 18, 1798.

(rdm)

NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners for the State of Virginia, appointed under the act of Congress, intitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," are hereby informed, that I have appointed the 15th day of October next, for the first general meeting of the board, at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, when and where they will be pleased to attend, in order to commence the duties enjoined by the said act.

THOMAS TINSLEY, 1st Comm'r.

Richmond, August 28, 1798.

(3*)

For Sale.

A Tract of LAND,

IN King and Queen county, whereon Henry Lyne, sen. formerly lived, containing about 800 acres, lying on the main road from Caroline to King and Queen court-house, and about five miles from Dunkirk. For terms apply to Col. William Lyne, near the premises.

HENRY LYNE, jun.

September 16, 1798.

(3*)

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Sept 25/98
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